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February 9, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

By Commissioner Whitney

THE WOMEN AND THE SENATE

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The WOMAN CITIZEN will give you this

RENEW - RENEW - RENEW

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.
Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief, Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York
February 9, 1918
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Copyright, 1917, by
THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

Founded June 2, 1917
Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870
By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910
By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY
and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE
65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, *every member of* Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

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JANUARY 23, 1918

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

February 9, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Catching Up with Our Pioneers

THE next number of the *Woman Citizen* will commemorate the 98th birthday of Susan B. Anthony. Dr. Shaw, it will be recalled, is a straight suffrage valentine, her birthday falling on February 14. Miss Anthony is a near suffrage valentine, her birthday falling on February 15. The *Woman Citizen's* next issue falls on February 16, and will be off the press on the 14th, so that it may very well be the medium of a double valentine message in honor of these two inimitable leaders of the suffrage cause.

Perhaps one of the truest revelations in suffrage work is the revelation that when we think we are looking back at our pioneers, invariably we find that we are looking forward. They and their influence have moved around in front of us and what we thought was a memory has become a beacon.

Can we overtake them?

Only when we shall have overtaken complete victory.

For the Benefit of a Teacher in Civics

THOSE of us who eat, sleep and drink the Federal Suffrage Amendment are fain to suppose that everybody else is as familiar with its place on the political map as we are forced to be. Comes a subscriber this week with this query:

"If Congress passes the amendment, does that grant suffrage to the states that voted against it?

"Thanking you in advance if you will give this point space for a brief explanation—as I have asked several men, and one was a teacher in civics! None seemed to know just where such states stood on the question. Of course, we all know there are many suffrage parties in the southern states that voted solidly Nay—but just the position of these women, politically, is yet a puzzle to me."

Shut your eyes, some of you, while we tell it all over again for the benefit of that teacher in civics.

There is a resolution before the Senate of the United States proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States. That amendment sets forth that the right of United States citizens to vote shall not be denied on account of sex. It has passed the Lower House. It must now pass the Senate—and it's going to. When that happens, that will not mean that nation-wide woman suffrage has been granted. That will mean only that the amendment is ready to pass on to the Legislatures of the forty-eight states to be ratified. Not until the Legislatures of thirty-six, three-fourths, of the states ratify will nation-wide suffrage be a fact, and American women be given the same protection in their voting rights that American men are given. It is an outrage that the constitution of the United States has been so interpreted as to impose this dire task upon one-half of the people while insuring to the other half a full and free national protection in their suffrage rights.

An outrage, but the lugubrious truth!

A Recipe for Recipes

FROM the SECOURS AMERICAIN 14, Rue Gaudissart, Amiens (Somme), France, we received the other day a request that we thank warmly the kind friend who "so thoughtfully sees that the *Woman Citizen* is sent to me." We do not ourselves know who the kind friend is, but if she reads this she will understand that we would thank her if we did know. The note of appreciation of the *Woman Citizen* was very particular to include "the recipes—although they would be even more welcome if only we could have corn meal over here."

FROM Yonkers, New York, we received, also the other day, a belligerently humorous plea to "have just ONE paper representing women's interest both political and civic, and have it absolutely free from omnipresent recipe."

The two correspondents do not stand alone. Some want recipes. Some want none. Isn't there a common ground? Never was the line of connection between cupboard and civics so direct. Never were politics and parsnips so intimately allied. Many women's interest is following the primrose trail from kitchen to capital with a new alertness. And the Government itself is following the trail back to the kitchen with a new valuation of the woman herself.

WHAT with the Food Administration and the Fuel Administration, you can't in these heatless, meatless, sweetless days see politics and civics very sharply dissociated from butter and eggs and the coal for the cook stove. Our idea has come to be that recipes are part of the Government's Food Conservation program at this juncture, and so part of politics and of civics.

Joyfully Corrected

MRS. MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, not only won't be reverenced by "Mr. Bailey of Texas," but she won't admit that Mr. Bailey is of Texas. In a letter to the *Woman Citizen*, dated January 29, Mrs. Cunningham seems to keep a perfectly straight face while she "respectfully protests" against our editorial head-in the *Woman Citizen* of January 12, "Being Reverenced by Mr. Bailey of Texas."

"It is the 'of Texas' part to which I object; why 'of Texas'? Wasn't he born in Mississippi? Did he not go astray in New York? And does he not reside in Washington? When in Washington last month I beguiled an idle hour, when too tired and footsore to see another congressman for the Federal Amendment, by going sight-seeing in one of the autos popularly styled 'rubber-neck wagons,' and one of the sights pointed out by the 'barker' was Mr. Bailey's home. I have spoken in Texas on suffrage, and lately on the Liberty Loan, from one end of the state to the other, but never has any spot in Texas been pointed out to me as Mr. Bailey's home! Will you please make the correction?

"All the other things you say in this splendid editorial we agree with and especially we say 'Amen' when you say 'And having a vote you thanked God for it as a measure of protection from such reverence.' We hope that the women of Texas will soon have equal cause to thank God, but in the meantime, we thank Him, who fights ever on the side of justice and righteousness, that He gives us strength to repudiate and disown as a true son of our great state, a true brother to our splendid Texas men, that 'model statesman,'* Joseph Weldon Bailey."

*"If you look up the word *model*, you will find that it means a small imitation of the real thing!"

Two Standards of Patriotism

THE opponents of equal rights have always two standards of ethics, one for themselves and quite a different one for the suffragists. They have just given a fresh and laughable illustration of this habit of mind.

Only lately they were denouncing the suffragists for making a campaign in war time. Whatever the intrinsic merits or demerits of the suffrage question might be, they insisted that it was unpatriotic for women to try during war time to change the status quo. But that was only while the status quo suited them. Now the status quo in New York permits women to vote; and forthwith a little group of antis announce that they are going to undertake a campaign to change it. Not a word now about the wickedness of diverting women's energies from war work!

Of course, they have not the least chance of being able to repeal equal suffrage in New York, and probably most of them know it. The announcement is just a bit of camouflage, to throw dust in the eyes of the simple, and to break (if anything can) the overwhelming force of the New York suffrage victory upon public opinion.

When it was announced in 1912 that a group of opponents had started an initiative petition for the repeal of equal suffrage in California, anti-suffragists here at the East boasted almost as loudly as if suffrage had been already repealed. In California then, as now in New York, it was declared that 80 per cent of the women were opposed, and that the women themselves were going to repeal it. In the printed circulars, which the California anti-suffragists sent through the state (afterwards on exhibition for months at the *Woman's Journal* office), they said:

"A majority of the men and a majority of the women are opposed to woman suffrage. If this be true it will surely be repealed."

Of the initiative petitions for repeal, they said:

"The expenses so far for printing, obtaining signatures, etc., amount to more than $1,500. They have been paid entirely by the voluntary subscription of the members. We now think the burden should be distributed a little. If you are opposed to woman suffrage, we hope you will aid us to remove it forever from this state. Any subscription you see fit to make will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged. Please make your check payable to treasurer Woman's Initiative League."

The College Equal Suffrage League of California informed us that the promoters of this attempt at repeal paid the circulators of the petition five cents apiece for signatures. There were in California about 1,500,000 men and women of voting age, and both men and women were eligible to sign; yet they failed to get the meager 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

Such of the opponents as are really hopeful of accomplishing anything by their repeal move in New York should take a lesson from the outcome in California. Meanwhile, by making the attempt they have shown the utter hollowness of their professed belief that in war time women should devote their whole energies to war work. If they really thought so, they would put off their campaign for repeal until after the war. The status quo is sacred to them only when it is their kind of status quo—as the German government wants peace, but only provided it is a German peace.

A. S. B.

Respectfully Submitted to the "Boneheads"

THE *Woman Citizen* is in receipt of a letter from one of its readers that makes as worthy a contribution to suffrage propaganda as has been presented in a long time. Coming as it does fairly out of the heart of private experience, it puts theory to the blush. Here is a woman who wants to vote because it has been borne in upon her that it takes mother as well as father to make a slate, just as it takes father as well as mother to make a home. The letter follows exactly as written:

"DEAR EDITRESS!

"It seems the Bill which will give Women the Vote will pass and I am gladly sending in my smal dues.

"Wonder if it would turn the opinion of some of those boneheads who are blocking the way for proggres if they would listen to the story of a every day life.—Here is my own plain story, it is like a great many other wimmen's.

"My half grown children and myself had to go working every day, while my husband was in the saloon drinking and drinking. He is reformed now after all, works, steady, but that time we had h—— on earth. He generally came home in the midle of the night cursing and swearing terrorising everyone. I was aw-

ful uneasy then, to think that he was leading other men astray. I thought we were backing him up in his evil ways, without us he would have to work.—I was a coward then, backward and dull. I went and wrote the german newspaper (you see I am german but since they went to war—I almost hate everything thats german) asked them please to write an article and advise people to practice temperance or prohibition but they only jeered and laughed at me, they thought I was a joke. So it was my conscience which drove me to your work. Later I found out that Woman could bring on much more reform beside temperance. When my oldest son went astray my heart nearly broke, and I came to realis we have the great responsibility without the right authority.

"A mother can not come up for the shortcoming of a father, the evil influence of the saloon degrades the whole family. My daughters were always good, but a boy needs the firm hand and kindly protection of a good father, and thats why so many young boys go astray in this country. It is the evil influence of the saloon, which prevents a father to take the right interest in his family. My son has since diet, and it was just a relieve to us. Is there a mother who would not rather have her child death in grave where he is save, than have him prison? but why should we long for our childrens death. We will strive with all our might to bring on reform so they may lead a good, clean blessed life.

"Hope not to bore anyone with this writing, it may help to change some ones opinion, it is like the life of many other people."

Senator Wadsworth's Choice

THE senior Senator from New York must support the Suffrage Amendment in the Senate or surrender his seat. There is no other choice for him. He cannot vote against the amendment and keep his seat in the Senate.

At the last election the men voters of New York gave a majority of nearly 100,000 for woman suffrage. At least 90 per cent of the women of New York are for suffrage. The sentiment of the electorate of New York—men and women—is for suffrage.

The Suffrage Amendment to the constitution, passed by the House, is now in the Senate for action. Support of the Amendment, and the principles for which it stands, was adopted as a Republican policy by the House caucus by an overwhelming vote. President Wilson, speaking not only for the Democratic party, but for the country, declared himself for the national enfranchisement of women by means of the Federal Amendment.

Mr. Wadsworth was sent to the Senate by the people of New York as their spokesman. If he works or votes against the Amendment he will be working or voting against the wishes and convictions of the great majority of his constituents. He will be misrepresenting the voters who sent him to Washington as their spokesman. He will be misrepresenting his party. He will be going counter to the sentiment of the American people as expressed by the President.

If Mr. Wadsworth should explain his opposition to suffrage on the ground of principle he would definitely declare himself as opposed in principle to the views of the majority of his constituents. In that case he would have no choice but to resign his seat.

The senior Senator must vote for the Suffrage Amendment or retire from the Senate. There is no alternative course for him.

—New York *Evening Mail*, Jan. 28.

What Editors Say

THE extension of suffrage to women throughout the nation upon equal terms with men—which is nearly at hand—will be the crowning glory of American political achievement since the republic was founded.—*The Georgian*, Atlanta, Ga.

WOMAN suffrage is coming, even the most conservative economists recognize that. It has been evident for some years, we can see it now as inevitable. * * * National recognition of it may not come this year or next, but it is surely coming.—*The Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga., Sept., 1916.

"AS to the women," declares Stephane Lazanne, editor of the Paris *Matin*, of his *compatriotes*, "they have not been less courageous than the men. Let me give you one figure. At the beginning of the war we had 25,000 women working in our manufactories for ammunitions. Last year we had 225,000 women working in these factories, and at the moment I am speaking we have 475,000 women, nearly half a million, working in these factories."

THE *Japanese-American Commercial Weekly* tells of the first Japanese Imperial Conference of women teachers held in Tokio late last October. Its objects were (1) to improve the physique of women; (2) to improve the efficiency of teachers; (3) to reduce working hours and to improve the pay of married teachers. The recognition of married women teachers in the far east is especially interesting in view of our backwardness in the matter. Between 1890 and 1914 the number of women teachers in Japan increased from 3,738 to no less than 44,648, though hours, wages and opportunities for training are bad.

THE *American Issue* characterizes the states rights argument against the Federal Amendment as "camouflage." In the debate on the Prohibition Amendment Caraway of Arkansas offered to prove that there was not a consistent states rights man in the House. "There is not a man here," said he, "who will not swap his position on that question any time the question at issue is one that he either approves or disapproves." He then proceeded to read from the *Congressional Record* and proved that one congressman after another had voted for or against federal amendments or federal legislation which affected the states just in accordance as he was for or against the subject matter of the federal legislation.

AS against the Metropolitan Street Railways Company of New York and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, where equal pay does actually prevail in the men's positions now occupied by women, the American Fedration of Labor *Newsletter* states that street railway workers in Kansas City and elevator men in Omaha are being discharged in favor of women, not because there is a shortage of men, but because the women are cheaper, in some cases to the extent of ten to fifteen dollars a month.

Anything more fundamentally wrong than the undercutting of men's wages by women—wrong for the men, wrong for women, wrong for society—it would be hard to conceive. It is the thing of all things about which there must be clear thinking and collective and uncompromising action by both men and women.

Suffrage in the Senate

MRS. CATT, who spent a few days of this week in New York, brought up the good word from Washington that success will shortly crown the efforts of the National Suffrage Association to have the amendment put through the Senate and sent on its way to the states in time to secure ratification by those Legislatures that are in session this winter. There are ten such legislatures including New York, whose state Senate has just adopted a resolution asking Senator Wadsworth and Senator Calder to vote for the suffrage amendment.

The North Dakota Legislature has adopted a similar resolution, asking the North Dakota senators also to support the suffrage measure.

SENATOR GRONNA, of North Dakota, last week presented a resolution to the United States Senate from the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, which gave its unanimous endorsement to the Federal Suffrage Amendment and urged its immediate passage, while in convention at Fargo, North Dakota.

The resolution read:

"Recognizing in this great crisis as never before the important service women have rendered the Government, we earnestly request and recommend the passage of the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage."

The North Dakota Implement Dealers in their annual convention last month passed a similar resolution and forwarded it to the North Dakota senators and the Senate Suffrage Committee.

THE members of the Supreme Court of Colorado in a telegram addressed to Senator John F. Shafroth have again made it clear that Colorado believes in suffrage for women. The message, dated January 21, on motion of the Senator was read into the Congressional Record. The endorsement of suffrage from Colorado's highest legal body reads:

"If there is in the minds of any senators a doubt as to the feeling in Colorado for woman suffrage, we urge that you inform them that the people of Colorado, after 24 years' experience, are more strongly in favor of it than ever before.

"(Signed) WILLIAM A. HILL,
JAMES H. TELLER,
S. H. WHITE,
TULLY SCOTT,
JAMES E. GARRIGUES,
MORTON S. BAILEY,
GEORGE W. ALLEN."

Supplementing the telegram with the statement that the judges signing had lived in the state during the full period of the operation of the woman suffrage law, Senator Shafroth told the Senate: "There never has been even a bill introduced into the general assembly of Colorado for the resubmission of the question of woman suffrage; there never has been even a petition presented to either the senate or the house of representatives of that state to resubmit the question." These are the best indications that the people of Colorado are thoroughly satisfied with the operation and effect of equal suffrage.

THE Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana unanimously endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment, "as an act of justice to the women of the United States," at its meeting held in January at Indianapolis, and urged its passage at this session of Congress. The Indiana members in Congress were forwarded copies of the following resolution:

"While it is no part of the duties of this organization to make the issues for the democratic party and we do not assume to do so, yet we feel the justice of equal suffrage; therefore, Be it resolved, that we, the democratic state central committee of Indiana, endorse the Federal Amendment for women's suffrage, because we consider it an act of justice to the women of the United States of America, and we urge its adoption by this session of Congress, and consider this the quickest way of placing woman suffrage before the states for ratification."

Mrs. Isaac Borne and Miss Julia Sanders, representing the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, addressed the committee during the adoption of a resolution favoring equal suffrage as a party measure.

FIRST STEPPING STONE

"THE Senate will unquestionably sustain the vote in the House. Ohio must ratify and Cleveland, as the metropolis of the state, must lead the way," said Mrs. Roger G. Perkins in her address at the third annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland, in January. Following so closely upon the victory in the House, the Cleveland convention resolved itself into a victory celebration, with the address of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the mass meeting as the climax of the sessions. Bishop Charles B. Williams, who has recently returned from service under the Red Cross in France, was also a speaker at the mass meeting, speaking on "Woman's Service in War Time." Madame Rachel Frease Green, formerly of the Paris and Boston Opera companies, was the soloist of the evening.

(*Continued on page* 218)

Southern Sentiment Changing

"IT is not going to surprise anybody when the United States Senate passes the Federal Suffrage Amendment," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "but there will be a surprise for some if any of the states of the solid South should be among the first to ratify. Yet that very thing may happen. Nobody who is not in touch with the new thought in the South can adequately realize the change of sentiment that Southerners are undergoing with regard to federal suffrage."

POINTING what Mrs. Catt has to say comes a statement from George Foster Peabody, prominent publicist, and Southerner by birth and education. In tendering his congratulations to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "upon the splendid success which has crowned its efforts to secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives in favor of the Federal Suffrage Amendment," Mr. Peabody expresses his confidence that at an early date the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate will be obtained.

MR. PEABODY'S statement follows in full:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

May I express my congratulations to the National Woman Suffrage Association, upon the splendid success which has crowned its effort to secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives in favor of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and I venture now to express my hope and confidence that at an early date the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate of the United States may be obtained.

I have felt, prior to the success of the campaign in New York State, that the Federal Amendment was of secondary importance, because of the temper of our American people, which was too likely to develop a strong sectional feeling, which would lead to division, until a large body of sentiment was developed in the eastern part of the country, pledged to back up a real democracy, which will be only achieved when women as well as men can vote. The state of New York is the throbbing center of the whole United States and the city of New York is the great social solvent, and this is especially true with reference to the people of the South, whose commerce so largely centers here. I am therefore now most earnest in my advocacy of the early adoption of the Federal Amendment, and particularly so because, of all the women of the country, there are no more earnest, truly democratic leaders than are found in the South, and in the great world fight now upon us, we need their help in the right solution of the great problems before the nation. We should not now have to waste the time and energy to secure by state vote what in my judgment is the natural right of every woman—a due share in the shaping of the Government, which must be made the best possible for her own development and for the proper birth and training of the children she bears at so great a cost.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

New York, January 29, 1918.

With the Wadsworthians at Washington

ONE of the richest contributions to the cause of suffrage was supplied at the hearings before the House Suffrage Committee by the anti-suffragist, Mr. J. S. Eichelberger, who was introduced as the head of the Wadsworthian publicity bureau, and whose assigned task was to demonstrate that Socialists, pacifist and pro-German votes carried the New York election.

MISS RANKIN: "Whom do you refer to when you say 'we?'"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "The anti-suffragists. When I say 'we' I mean the voters who voted no. We find on this chart that in three of these five boroughs the Socialist gain and the suffragist gain is practically synonymous. For instance, in Manhattan the Socialist gain was 38,787 and the suffrage gain 39,204. In Brooklyn the suffrage gain was 41,000 and the Socialist gain 37,000; in The Bronx the Socialist gain was 23,000 and the suffrage gain 18,000; in Queens the suffrage gain was 12,520 and the Socialist gain 10,580, and in Richmond the suffrage gain was 1,728 and the Socialist gain was 1,235.

MR. BLANTON: "What about the fourteenth district?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "I would have to get another chart because I have not that offhand. I have other charts showing the thing running by assembly districts and I will leave those with the committee, if I may."

MR. BLANTON: "We would like to have the fourteenth and twelfth districts."

MR. EICHELBERGER: "I do not claim, of course, that this thing necessarily continues in every district."

MR. BLANTON: "The twelfth and fourteenth districts are known as the Socialistic asembly districts, are they not?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "Yes; but in those districts the Socialists received their normal vote, because it would be in those districts that the vote would be about the same."

MR. BLANTON: "Can you give the votes cast in those two districts?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "I have here charts which show the votes. Can the members of the committee see this line which runs here?"

MR. LITTLE: "Can you point out with your finger the twelfth and fourteenth districts?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "We find a difference between the suffrage majority and the Socialist vote of 600, I think, in the fourteenth district."

MR. LITTLE: "Which received the greater number of votes?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "The suffragists received the greater number of votes; the suffragists had more votes in the fourteenth district; that is, they had a larger majority."

MR. MAYS: "How about the twelfth district?"

"Well—er—"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "In the twelfth district the Socialist vote was relatively low and the suffragists vote was a little bit—well, the Socialist vote—"

MR. BLANTON: "Just give us the figures."

A Mathematical Demonstration

Who Laughed?

MR. EICHELBERGER: "I have not the figures on these charts. I would have to figure it out, you see, because these charts are drawn to scale. There is a lady laughing over there who probably has never had much to do with map making."

MR. BLANTON: "You have brought us the figures as to certain other precincts, and I would like to know why you did not bring us the figures for the twelfth and fourteenth districts?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "I did not bring the figures for any districts."

MR. CLARK: "You know, Brooklyn contains a number of districts, and he did not bring the figures for all of the districts, but he says he will do so."

IT SHALL NOT RING

THE CHAIRMAN: "You have a tabulated statement there?"

MR EICHELBERGER: "Yes; and I have charts."

THE CHAIRMAN: "You may insert the tabulated statement in the record."

MR. EICHELBERGER: "All right. Now, I want to show you another demonstration here. As Morris Hillquit said, several days after election, 'Now that we have the election figures the question is no longer a matter of theory but a mathematical demonstration that the Socialists did it, that the Socialists put over woman's suffrage on New York.' And I will show you what a change of 30 votes would do out of a total vote of 230. Here we have a district showing 130 Republicans, 90 Democrats, and 10 Socialists in 1915. In 1915, 50 of those Republicans voted for suffrage and 80 voted against it, 40 Democrats voted 'yes' and 50 'no,' and 10 Socialists voted for suffrage. I do not think there is a suffragist here who will dispute the fact that every Socialist is for woman's suffrage, because they have carried that on their signs in all suffrage parades except the last two or three. There we had 100 votes 'yes' and 130 votes 'no.' In 1917 the suffragists still have their 50 Republican votes, they still have their 40 Democratic votes, but 15 of the Republicans who voted against suffrage two years ago have been converted to pacifism, 15 of the Democrats have been converted to pacifism and have voted for suffrage and also for socialism. Consequently, we now have the suffragists carrying that district by 30 votes."

MR. BLANTON: "What precinct is that?"

Putting It Over

MR. EICHELBERGER: "This is not an absolute precinct; this is merely a mathematical demonstration of how this thing can be put over."

MR. BLANTON: "You mentioned it to us as being a district."

MR. EICHELBERGER: "I did not give it to you as being from some particular district."

MR. BLANTON: "What is it? Is it just a compilation of figures that you have gotten up?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "It is a mathematical demonstration of how 30 Socialists or how 30 pacifists in an assembly district can compel that assembly district to change its vote on woman's suffrage."

MR. BLANTON: "Then you have the vote for 1915 and 1917, and I would like to know whether those figures represent an actual precinct in New York? Do these figures represent the votes cast in New York in the years 1915 and 1917, as shown on that chart?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "These are not actual figures; no. I have just used these figures because they were convenient."

MR. CLARK: "Where did you get these figures?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "I use these figures——"

MR. CLARK: "Why do you use those figures?"

Convenient

MR. EICHELBERGER: "These figures are used instead of some other figures because they are more convenient."

MR. CLARK: "Were these votes actually cast?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "These represent proportionately. This is a mathematical demonstration."

MR. BLANTON: "I object to that going in the record."

MR. LITTLE: "Is that a proportional representation of the vote itself you have?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "Yes; I think it is a fair proportion of the vote of the city."

THE CHAIRMAN: "I haven't taken any part because I don't want anybody to say that those opposed won't have full opportunity. This is nothing more or less than a compilation of figures, as a sort of idea of your own, as to show what certain votes could do or certain figures would do?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "That is the idea."

THE CHAIRMAN: "Nothing else?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "That is all."

THE CHAIRMAN: "You don't pretend that

(Continued on page 215)

What Shall "Made in

By Louise C

I FOUND a young woman, a hand in an underclothing factory, busy in the public library over an illustrated book of folk art—the crafts of her foremothers, all printed in her foremother's native tongue. And I said to her, "Are you working to improve yourself in your trade, so that you can get promoted?"

"There's nothing to promote me to but forewoman," said she, "and I wouldn't be a forewoman for anything. A forewoman has to think the thoughts of the boss, and they are mean, cruel thoughts. No, I am filling my mind with pretty and honest things so that as I earn my living by making a million times one little piece of an ugly and dishonest thing I can be thinking of something that the women who went before used to make."

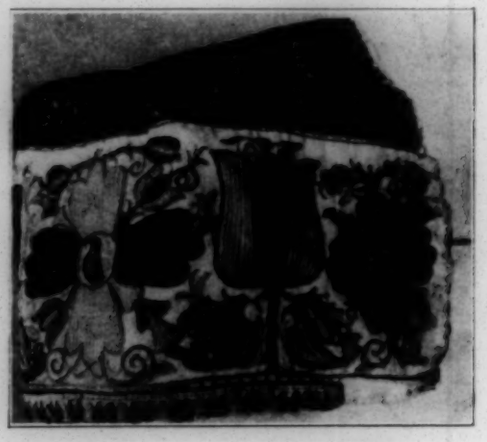
Who was it in the Old Testament who wanted to be excused by the true God if when he took his heathen master to the temple he bowed his body to the false?

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City there is an exhibition of handwork of Bohemian peasants, mainly peasant women. The exhibits are of such things as every peasant family owns, finely wrought embroideries, household linens, laces and pottery. These treasures have been lent by their American owners. Several figures are dressed in the two aprons—before and behind—the waist and bodice, and the figured ribbons of the peasant woman's costume. There are cases of wonderful caps.

"An Embroidered Costume Worn in the Old Home"

MOST of the things displayed came from New York homes, but some were loaned by American collectors, chief among whom is Miss Emily Green Balch, of Wellesley.

One case shows what is happening to the people's art nowadays. There are such coarse, hastily made embroideries as are sold to travelers in the streets of Prague and Vienna by women in peasant costume; and there are bits of modern costume, trimmed indiscriminately with old and new lace, crudely matched; and there are pieces of modern American pottery painted here in New York with imitations of old Bohemian designs, but also with quite sophisticated new designs, using the old motives. And there are the brilliant, metallic, machine-woven ribbons worn nowadays by Slovak girls.



A Motif from the National Flower—the Tulip

AND there are books, showing that the old people's art is reverently treated in these days by authors and artists, and even by publishers, in both the old and the new world.

A map showing whence came these people, and incidentally why their home region is the real pivot on which turns the fate of western civilization, is hung against the wall, with scenes showing Bohemian architecture and peasant life, and a portrait of Jan Huss greets the entrance.

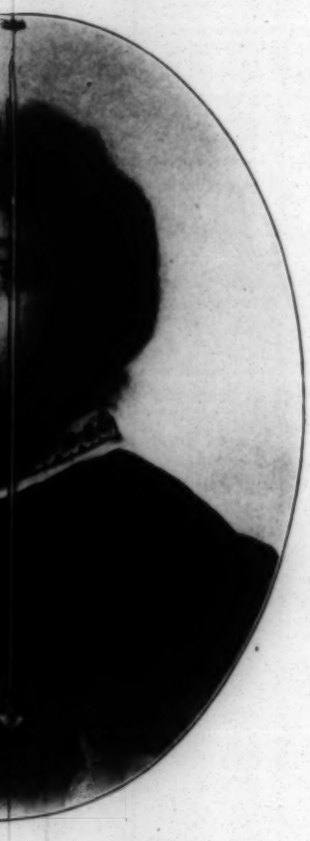
For many generations women of the old world labored. The mother worked with the daughter, and when she became a grandmother, still she worked, reluctantly letting go of the finer sort and returning to the simple problems with which once she had begun. Children watched the labors of the older women, and learned by the joyous mimicry of play. Young girls invented new manners of work out of the light-hearted exuberance of energy to spare; maidens did fine deeds and wrote glowing poems in line and color, thus expressing the life hopes yet but half formed in their hearts; young wives put into their products the gospel of ever recurring vicarious suffering; matrons lavished their tenderness on symbols and lethed their disappointments in monotonous detail; and the old once more resigned the production of beauty for the ruggedness of the useful. Thus the cycle of labor resulted in the spiral of beauty and the long gestation of Art moved to its accomplishment.

MISS LOUISE CONNOLLY Value of Museums" and Library of Newark, New Jersey, of Bohemian peasant art at the M York City. The pictures on this p the Woman Citizen by courtesy of

"The Stitchery the Good Wife

America" Stand For?

e Connolly



LY, author of "The Educational and educational expert of the cy, superintended this exhibition e Metropolitan Museum in New is page were made expressly for of the Metropolitan Museum.

rs Put Into Their Petticoats"

FOR in 1621, just as Freedom, though in very precise guise, landed in America to prepare a home for many motley followers, the light of Bohemian civilization was extinguished.

Everyone who had had leisure or learning was put to death or expatriated in the Battle of White Mountain, when Rome and the German Empire vanquished religious opinions and the Czech. And all Bohemian books were burned with their readers, save a few hidden in manure piles and smuggled off to England.

There was left the soil for the raising of food and the peasants for the brooding of crude peasant language and naïve peasant art.

An Original Peasant Design

Hence the value of the stitchery the good wives put into their petticoats, and of the chatter with which they accompanied its making.

FOR when France had led the way by speaking the three mystic words, and America had fired the shot heard round the world, and Luther had trumpeted the song of Huss, and Germany had shown what an awakened national spirit could do for a people, then the sons and daughters of this long line of faithful working women took from their mothers' hands and lips their heritage, and the Czech-Slovak nation awoke once more with mother songs on its lips and mother craft in its finger tips. Bohemian national consciousness, Bohemian literature, Bohemian art, after two centuries of silence, saluted the new world. Prague filled her university with Czech-Slovak students; German-speaking fathers trained their children to be Czech-speaking citizens and readers of Czech-Slovak newspapers; learned treatises were published in the Slovak language, and we began to hear about the historians, the musicians, the artists, the poets, and even the philologists of Bohemia.

The territory claimed by the Czech-Slovaks as rightly belonging to the Kingdom of Bohemia is all that mountain encircled tract, lying between Germany on the north and west and Austria-Hungary on the south and east, within which a majority of the people acknowledge allegiance to the Bohemian national idea.

THE government of this Bohemia consists of a committee in Paris; the army of Bohemia consists of hundreds of thousands scattered among the Allied forces; the resources of Bohemia are either held by the Central Powers or are pouring across the Atlantic from Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and the farms of Minnesota, Nebraska, and other western states.

In New York, in a rather compact region, between Fiftieth and Ninetieth Streets, east of Fifth Avenue, are from thirty to fifty thousand Czech-Slovak people. They have shops and stores and banks; they run schools and churches and settlements and newspapers; their sons and daughters labor in factories and shops and stores and in the professions; their musicians and artists occupy orchestra seats in our theatres and stools in our editorial offices, or display their wares in our art exhibitions.

A few of these families hoard in their apartment homes or their suburban houses those things of beauty that were the treasures of their European homes—bits of pottery, handmade and hand-decorated by the farmer who made it for daily use; embroidered costumes, lace bedecked, worn in the old home; pieces of pillow lace made by the peasant grandmother of thread spun by the winter fire from flax grown in the summer field. And as they show it to their children—cut it? never!—they tell how the home farm was so subdivided into long narrow strips that the three brothers who owned it could converse as they hoed their way across hill and hollow, each cultivating his own farm with his own hands, fat and lean lands in succession, as equitable division demanded. And they tell how when they married and went to the new home the mother and aunts for weeks

(*Continued on page 217*)

The Hand-Made Cap of the Married Woman

Good Work in Old Virginia

LEARNING that the Hon. William Jennings Bryan was passing through Richmond on January 31 remaining over a few hours between trains, four members of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia interviewed him at the Jefferson Hotel and escorted him to the Capitol where he called to pay his respects to the retiring Governor—Henry Carter Stuart. Accompanied by Governor Stuart, Mr. Bryan appeared before a joint session of the Virginia Legislature assembled in the House of Delegates to hear him. Floor Leader R. H. Willis introduced Mr. Bryan, who spoke as follows:

"GOVERNOR STUART, members of the Virginia Legislature, ladies and gentlemen, this will probably be the shortest speech you will ever hear me make, as I am on my way to the train, and simply stopped by to pay my respects. I wish to congratulate Virginia upon her prompt ratification of the national prohibition amendment. Speaking in Massachusetts the other day, I said that the northern states would have to hustle to catch up with the South. The northern states said the South would not ratify that amendment on account of states rights, but I felt sure the South would abandon the shibboleth of states rights to the Brewers' Association. The next matter of national importance which will come before you for action will be the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. I trust that you will be as prompt to ratify this measure as you were to ratify the prohibition amendment. I wish you to note that the conscience of woman was for prohibition long before the business sense of man was converted to it. If we had trusted the conscience of woman we should have had prohibition long ago.

"I, FOR one, am not afraid to trust the conscience of woman, which is the meaning of the extension of the franchise to her. I understand that there is some discussion in the South as to the fear of the vote of the negro woman. I have met many Southern women, as I have met many Southern men, and I have no fear that the Southern white woman will not be able to hold her own against the negro woman as well as the Southern white man has been able to hold his own against the negro man. This is merely an introduction—I'll come back and finish this speech some other time."

The suffragists who acted as Mr. Bryan's escort to the Capitol were: Mrs. John G. Munce, Miss Kate Meade and Miss Adele Clark of the Richmond League, and Mrs. John T. Lewis of the Clarksville League.

Breaking New Ground

WOMEN baggage masters have come to stay in Washington, D. C., as the result of experiments conducted with a group of twelve young women who have been holding positions in the baggage rooms of the Union station for the last six months. Each day they handle several hundred pieces of baggage, from heavy trunks to light suit cases and bags, and have done so well that they have become a permanent institution. These girls are well paid and are well cared for.

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN, congresswoman from Montana, was honored, following the consideration of the Federal Amendment in the House of Representatives, by the presentation of a large American flag which flew from the House flagstaff during the debate. The presentation was made by Doorkeeper J. J. Sinnott.

LA FRANCAISE tells of the creation of the office of Inspectrice du Personnel in the Ministry of the War with Mlle. Jane Guillemin as incumbent. The office is designed to deal with the difficulties arising from the employment of women at men's work and, in general, to preside over the welfare of women war workers.

ACCORDING to the *National Enquirer*, thirty-seven out of forty-two women who took the physical examination for positions on the sanitary police force in Cleveland were found in perfect physical condition. Only twenty-two men out of a total of seventy-two were successful in passing the same examination.

THE club women of Idaho are interesting themselves in a movement to place three women in the Legislature of that State. The State Federation of Women's Clubs feels that woman's viewpoint as well as man's viewpoint is needed in the legislative body.

"THE suffrage question in my opinion has become national in scope," wired Representative J. W. Fields of Kentucky when asked by Mrs. Samuel D. Castleman, President of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association, to vote for the Amendment. Time was when Mr. Field had said he believed only in the state by state method, but Mrs. Castleman persevered. The day previous to the taking of the vote in the House she sent the following telegram to Mr. Fields:

"Three million dollars of the war tax comes from the wages of women, earned under hard economic conditions due to the unenfranchised state of women. We are giving our money, our services and our life blood to the Government and we ask this same Government to recognize our demand for political justice as a war measure."

Representative Fields sent back the following:

"Heretofore, I have regarded the question of woman suffrage as local in character and, properly, subject to individual state control. Since the requirements of the nation are drawing on every home and using the patriotic impulses of American womanhood in the common cause, as never before, the question, in my opinion, has become national in scope. I shall therefore vote to submit the proposed Federal Amendment for ratification by the states."

Pennsylvania Women's War Work

A WAR Relief Council has been created within the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, to be composed of five committees—Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Registration, Education and Child Welfare. The work of the committees corresponds to the work of the committees similarly named in the Council of National Defense.

A convention in every county, preceded by borough and township conventions, is the program for the month of February and, weather and coal conditions permitting, it will be carried out.

The Pennsylvania suffragists are pleased with the support which is being given the Federal Amendment by that state through the editorial columns of the press, and report that each day sees additions to the list of papers, standing by the women in their fight for political freedom.

First Ward of Queens Went Pro-Suffrage

IN a recent editorial in the *Woman Citizen* it was set forth that the First Ward of Queens was one of the few wards in the city that voted against the Suffrage Amendment.

Mrs. Annie E. Gray, First Assembly District leader of Queens, calls attention to the fact that the First Ward of Queens carried for suffrage by a majority of 1,344, her figures being 5,380 for and 4,036 against.

In the December 29th number of the *Woman Citizen* it was noted that the First Assembly District in Queens won by 816 votes.

Maryland's Program

A LIVE little bulletin of suffrage news made its initial bow at Baltimore, Maryland, in January. It is published as the organ of the City Committee of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland.

The program of activities as set forth in the bulletin shows many things under way and more projected. The work for the passage of the Federal Amendment goes steadily forward and the drive for $1,000 for the Woman's Overseas Hospital Unit is on. The Agricultural Committee is laying plans for the spring and the knitting and sewing of garments for the Red Cross is being pushed.

Maryland has set out in earnest to win in the Supscription Drive which has been launched by the *Woman Citizen*. "No suffragist can keep closely in touch with her cause, or with the activities of women in general who does not take the magazine," says the Maryland Bulletin in spurring the women on to victory.

A Pioneer League of Mass.

THE Woman Suffrage League of Roxbury, Mass. will celebrate its thirty-second anniversary in March. At its recent session Mrs. Hattie A. Burr was elected president to succeed Mrs. Louis Prang, who had filled the office for nine years and who will now take the office of first vice-president. Other vice-presidents elected were Mrs. S. E. D. Currier, Mrs. R. F. Ford, Mrs. A. M. Lancaster, Mrs. Frank Tucker and Miss L. M. Peabody. Mrs. R. F. Oliver is secretary and treasurer and Mrs. Frances S. Mosher, Mrs. Rosa Prang Heinzen and Mrs. Edmond Prand are on the executive committee.

The Glory of the Republicans

To the Editor of the *Woman Citizen:*

A good deal of the comment on our late victory in the House indicates that suffragists believe that when the President "came out" for suffrage, both at the Suffrage Convention in 1916, and now, before the House vote, that he was doing something unique for suffrage, and also making suffrage by Federal amendment a Democratic party activity.

I do not seek to diminish the gratitude that should go to the President. I join with suffragists the world over in appreciation of his service to the cause. But I do deprecate that many suffragists are forgetting that so far as this victory is a party matter, the glory should go to the Republicans.

In a Democratic Congress, with a Democratic President sending a message the day before the vote, with a Cabinet all but one in favor of the question, with three of the Cabinet members writing and speaking in behalf of the measure publicly, there were three and one-eleventh times as many Democrats voting *against* the amendment as there were Republicans. Only 33 Republicans voted "No"; 102 Democrats voted "No." Five-sixths of the Republicans voting, voted yes. The Democratic vote was little more than half. To put it perhaps more graphically:

	Republicans	Democrats
Yes	165	104
No	33	102

As against the prestige and strength of a party in power, the Republican vote is the result of an unorganized and individual sentiment among the Congressmen. There was no leader within or without the House to wield any party influence, or anything in the nature of a whip. Mr. James Mann, the leader of the Republican minority in the House, though a friend of the cause, had been away, ill unto death for months. The acting leader, Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, was opposed to the amendment. It is true that many Republican leaders throughout the country had long been friends to the cause and had not hesitated to express their hopes for its success. But without any leadership or party direction of any kind, it was known a month before the date of the vote that three-quarters of the Republicans intended to vote for the amendment. The actual vote is more, for exactly 83⅓ per cent did vote for it.

Since we are on this subject, may I not point out that suffragists in referring to the President's help, often seem to forget that before Mr. Wilson came to their convention at Atlantic City in 1916, and declared himself for suffrage, Mr. Hughes had already declared for suffrage, and for the Federal amendment. Indeed, I am informed that a resolution had been introduced at the convention that the Suffrage Association pledge its support to Presidential candidates who had declared for suffrage. At that time, Mr. Wilson had taken no stand; and, as it was well known that Mr. Hughes had taken such a stand with great vigor, there was opposition to the resolution from some Democratic women in the suffrage organization. It was after this incident that Mr. Wilson came to Atlantic City, and declared for suffrage, though not for the Federal amendment. Mr. Wilson was elected President. As occupant of that high place, his friendliness to suffrage has undoubtedly been of great value. But if Mr. Hughes had been elected, there would have been in the White House a man not only pledged to suffrage by way of the Federal amendment, but also, as shown by the House vote, with his party behind him.

This is not to say that we should not thank the 104 Democrats in the House who voted for the Woman Suffrage Federal Amendment; nor that I do not appreciate the President's help. But it is a plea to remember the 165 Republicans who made it possible even to think of passing the amendment in the present Congress. It is, in short, a plea for fair play.

ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY.

Brooklyn, February 4, 1918.

Humanizes Government

EDWARD LAIRD MILLS, of the board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says:

"My work requires me to travel extensively over the eleven Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states and I do not know of any state which has given the suffrage to women in which there is the slightest chance of returning to the old regime. The doctrinaire arguments against suffrage so much used in the conservative East afford only amusement out here where suffrage has actually been tried. In brief, woman suffrage has humanized government."

For Social Betterment

THE Plymouth Council of Sociology of Des Moines, Iowa, unanimously voted in favor of petition to Congress in behalf of the Equal Suffrage Amendment.

Change in the Times

BY ROSALIE JONAS

IN China, Russia, British Isles,
The Suffragists are wreathed in smiles
Because their freedom seems so near,
And there are symptoms even here
That give us cheer.

Very like "snows of yesterday,"
The frozen Antis melt away.
E'en Uncles R. and double U.—
Whose backs are always toward the view
Of pastures new—

Now turn and whisper, "Girls, please note
How your wise sisters won the Vote?"
They laid Unreasoning Force aside,
And Militancy, Sex, and Pride,
And softly hied

To where the gentle Bomb is made;
And garbed as "Tommy," learnt his trade
(Some say with even greater skill)
Of how to mutilate and kill
What Nature still—

O wanton Nature! yet again
Would have them bear with risk and pain.
And that which "Tommy" used to Hoot
When clad in trouser-leg or boot,
He now calls "Cute!"

And Anti, as aged Vivandière,
Would "hand us dope," to make quite clear,
'Twixt Militant and Militree,
And Tweedledum and Tweedledee,
The difference—See?

At the Suffrage House in Washington

SOCIAL activities at national headquarters in Washington included this week a tea on Wednesday afternoon (February 6) in honor of Mrs. James R. Mann, wife of the Minority Leader of the House. Mrs. Theodore W. Noyes, of Washington, was the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Carl Vrooman, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Hugh Wallace, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Cordelia Powell Odenheimer, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mrs. J. Norment Powell, Mrs. Le Baron Colt, Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale and Mrs. Victor Murdock.

At the tea table were Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; Mrs. Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Mrs. William F. Kirby, of Arkansas; Mrs. Joseph I. France, of Maryland; Mrs. Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia; Mrs. William H. King, of Utah, and Mrs. Allen W. Barkley, of Kentucky.

Tennessee Suffragist Honored

NO confidence was ever more deserved or better placed than that which was shown by the Tennessee Commission for the Blind in unanimously electing Miss Sue S. White of Jackson, executive secretary of the commission. Upon her falls the chief responsibility of establishing this new department of social service undertaken by the state, and the suffragists of Tennessee who know and appreciate the unselfish and devoted spirit and the executive ability of "Sue White," as she is familiarly called by her many friends throughout the state, say that a better choice could not have been made. She goes into the work in the spirit of service, sacrificing a splendid court reporting practice and the prospects offered by studious application and preparation for the legal profession. Her action in thus breaking away and entering a new field is not difficult to understand by those who know her. It is her patriotism that actuates her, for, aside from the present needs for such work, she sees in the future, as the war progresses, a greater need and a greater responsibility to care for the blind and will do her part in preparing adequate agencies to meet those demands. Her activities will be state wide, and the influence of her fine personality will be felt in every county, as she seeks to arouse the public to its responsibility to help the blind to become independent, self-supporting members of society. Her powers as an organizer are already recognized. As State Chairman of Registration of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense she was in charge of registration day on October 13th, when the results surpassed all expectations, fully 75,000 having presented themselves for registration.

Suffrage and Democracy

"THIS is a war of and for democracy. There can be no democracy which is not democratic. It is not democratic to deny the suffrage to half the people of the country—a half which pays its bills and upholds its due share of the burdens of the Republic. Congress must do the square thing, for these are days of square dealing with the people."

(Boston, Mass., Record.)

The Vote and the Voter

Public Service Commissions

By Travis H. Whitney, Public Service Commissioner, New York

IN all of the states of the Union, except Delaware, there are now state commissions with power to regulate one or more classes of public service corporations, in addition to the Interstate Commerce Commission which has special jurisdiction over interstate matters relative to railroads. This result has been a gradual growth.

Originally, Legislatures and other public authorities were ready and anxious to grant charters to railroads to secure the development of the country. Gradually, as abuses arose, conditions were placed in the new charters. As railroads extended and other corporations came into the field rendering other public services, the need for laws fixing rates, prescribing the kind of service, prohibiting discrimination among passengers and customers became important. Accordingly, commissions were created in several of the states. Gradually it came to be realized that more and more power should be given to these commissions in order that they might the more adequately perform their duties.

THE movement for commissions received a great impetus in 1906 and 1907 with the investigation and recommendations of Governor Hughes. In that year both New York and Wisconsin passed laws providing for greatly increased powers to the state regulatory bodies, New York and Wisconsin were followed by other states. Without going further into the development of commission regulation an outline of the general jurisdiction and functions of regulation in New York will be illustrative.

New York is divided into two districts, the First District, the counties comprising the city of New York; the Second District, the other counties in the state. There is a commission of five members for each. These commissions have jurisdiction over railroads and street railroads, gas and electric companies, steam companies and several other classes of minor transportation companies. In addition the Public Service Commission for the Second District has jurisdiction over telephone and telegraph companies throughout the state and the Commission for the First District succeeded to the duties of the old Rapid Transit Commission and has broad power to lay out, construct and provide for the operation of additional rapid transit lines.

THE commissions are charged with the duty of keeping informed with respect to the condition, finances, service and other conditions that go to make up the relationship of such public service corporations to the public. They may hold investigations and may require the attendance of witnesses.

The corporations are under the affirmative duty of rendering adequate service with proper equipment at reasonable rates, and the commissions are given the power to require improvements in service or in equipment or may in certain cases change the rates charged to the public. Any person may make complaint with regard to the service and equipment or any other matter relating to the public service corporations, which is promptly investigated by the commission and if there is merit to the complaint the company is asked or required to make improvement of the particular thing complained of. The commission makes its requirements effective by orders, which if the company fails to obey may be enforced by court proceeding.

DURING the early years of commission regulation the attitude of the courts was in general, hostile towards the theory of regulation and, therefore, the decisions were generally adverse to the action of the commission. In the last few years, however, the courts have been going further and further in sustaining the power and authority of the commission. Because of this the corporations now, apparently, are concentrating their efforts towards getting the Legislature to amend the Public Service Commissions Law by weakening its provisions.

With the action of the President in taking over the railroad systems in the United States a substantial change relative to the legal situation of the railroads has taken place. The President, through the Director General of Railroads, has complete power to control and operate the railroads, which is a superior power to the duties and powers of the state regulatory commissions. The Director General has indicated, however, that he expects the state commissions to proceed with the exercise of their duties with respect to railroads just as if private operation continued, reserving to himself the right to change an order of a commission which would interfere with actual war necessities in the way of railroad service for the government.

AT times the question has been raised as to whether home rule for New York city was violated by the existence of a state commission, appointed by the governor and exercising duties within the territory of New York city. An elementary knowledge of the rights of the state would reveal the fact that supervision of the work of public service corporations is essentially a state function. Such corporations have received their right to exist and engage in business from the state which, of course, reserves the right to see that they perform their work correctly. But even aside from the legal situation, the practical one in New York city proves that New York city cannot live in and by itself.

The metropolitan area has upward of 7,000,000 people. It is dependent for its food, coal and other necessities upon a constant and daily inflow of supplies from this and other states. These supplies must come over transportation lines outside of the city. It is dependent for its prosperity upon the great shipping that enters and leaves this harbor, which is not entirely within the city. There is not a single important activity upon which the city is dependent which is exclusively a city activity. Hundreds of millions of dollars must be spent in adequate railroad and terminal facilities, in public warehouses and proper piers and docks and other harbor facilities, where the cooperation of the states of New York and New Jersey and the United States government must be secured. It is a time for the city to be anxious to be regarded as a part of the state and of the nation rather than to urge further isolation. Of course, the city should have her home rule with respect to things that are essentially city activities, but the extremists in support of the abstract home rule would place the city much in the position of the old legislator who, year after year, introduced a bill providing for the creation of the City of New York into a separate state. His apparent reason was to free the city from the checks and balances that come with a state government where rural communities have an equal voice, not realizing that the necessary tendency must be toward the elimination nationally of the internal artificial governmental boundary lines, rather than the creation of additional barriers to complete cooperation.

Toasty Tasty Toasterettes

EDUCATOR

Satisfy the Appetite
Please the Palate

You eat them because you like them—And the more you eat the *better* you like them.

Your Grocer Sells Them

Johnson Educator Food Co.
Educator Building, Boston

The Milk and the Baby

STATISTICS compiled by Miss Lucy Gillette, of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York city, after a survey of 2,200 families of the city, show that 1,201 of these families have substituted tea and coffee for milk as a food for young children. In 1916 these families paid ten cents a quart for milk and consumed 4,797 quarts. In 1917, at the time when milk sold for 14 cents a quart, the same families were consuming only 1,604 quarts, and when the price went still higher the quantity dropped still more.

An interesting possible explanation of the shortage on milk in this country is shown in a table giving the increase in the exportation of condensed milk to foreign countries. This has been made public in a report by Dr. Joseph S. Neff, national commissioner on milk standards. According to this table in 1913 the exports of condensed milk were 16,525,918 pounds. Last year they reached 259,102,313 pounds.

Decrease in consumption of milk is shown to be general throughout the country, ranging, the report says, from 5 to 45 per cent.

The report's summary of milk conditions in foreign countries, notably Germany, shows that in the latter country the government first paid attention to the conservation of man power, particularly the army, but soon saw the importance of conserving child life, too. There is no evidence, Dr. Neff says, that the infants of Germany suffered from a decreased milk supply after the government once took control of the situation.

Non-combatants

WOMEN are non-combatants? They do not share the perils of warfare? Let us see. Markarid Garodian tells this story in the *Independent:*

"Markarid is an Armenian girl thirteen years old, one of two and a half million refugees from Turkish massacre. Markarid's father was massacred, her mother driven out in the desert, her baby sister starved to death. She was taken into a harem. She escaped, joined her brothers in a long trip over the Dersim Mountains to a relief station in Erenzum, Russia. Two of the children died on the way. Two brothers and this girl finally reached safety."

THE following story from the *Outlook* of another non-combatant comes from an inspector for the Fraternité Américaine in Paris. This charity visitor tells half a dozen representative stories of French war widows. Here is one:

"There is one mother and her baby whom I dare not think of as night comes on. The year before the war she and her husband bought a small wine shop in the Rue des Pyrénées. Into it they put their hopes for the future and—Madame's dot! In spite of that the place was heavily mortgaged. But the husband, a great, rollicking fellow, who made a joke of obstacles, drew customers, and by the end of the first year they had paid for the zinc-topped counter, the glasses and other furnishings.

"There were two babies. The war came. The father marched toward the Marne with the rest, and was made the target of the German cannon.

"Because he had left her in the little room behind the shop, and because there was no rent to pay, that is where she stayed, withdrawing like a small, wary animal into her lair with her young.

"She is a little woman with nut-brown face, wide, bewildered eyes and tiny hands. But the chin and mouth are obstinate, and now she is consciously standing with her back to the wall awaiting the end of the war, when decisions will have to be made. In the meantime the business has come to an abrupt close. The wooden shutters are up, and from the street the place looks abandoned. A rival establishment across the street has ruined it.

"The older of the two children had died at the beginning of the Winter. The mother, passionately devoted to the baby still left, is tortured by the fear that she may not be able to rescue for him the thousand francs already sunk in the business."

GERMANY has not been invaded, yet who can doubt that these wives of soldiers are feeling the reverberations of warfare in their own lives. The stories are from German newspapers:

"Mrs. Clara Ganter, on June 13, 1917, has removed from the common forest of Waldkirch, Sec I. 23, one faggot of dry fir twigs of the value of 10 pfennig. In punishment thereof she is sentenced to fine of 1 mark and one day's imprisonment."

The husband of the culprit has been for three years at the front, she herself has four small children to support in the direst poverty.

ONE of the hired men of Dr. Mueller's agricultural estate in Silesia has been for a long time at the front. His wife, who had worked alongside her husband before the war, after the usual custom, remained in the ranks of the field hands and accordingly retained her farm cottage. October 1, this woman got the following letter:

"The undersigned bailiff of the estate hereby gives you notice as of this date to the field service for January 1, 1918. On that day you are to give up your house. The work which you are doing on the farm does not compensate the farm for the loss which accrues to it through the continued support of your family. Look out for yourself away from this farm; your house is needed for other use."

The woman communicated the notice to her husband with these words: "I must tell you my distress; soon I shall not be able to see the paper for my tears. What shall I do? Winter is at the door and the cottage is full of little children."

Dr. Julia P. Larsen of San Francisco, says *The Vanguard*, will furnish the test case as to the status of women physicians in war work. So far they have entered the service as contract surgeons, but have not been allowed to enlist in the regular service with titles and emoluments. The California organization of women physicians will send up Dr. Larsen's name to the President for appointment to the Army Medical Reserve Corps.

La Française lists three women who received the Cross of the Legion of Honor in the Fall of 1917. Mlle. Yolande de Baye is superintendent of a group of ambulances. "She furnishes," says *La Française*, "from the beginning of the war the most beautiful example of devotion to the wounded. She sought the most perilous positions and in them showed admirable courage and energy. She was seriously wounded in the head on August 18, 1916, when she was conveying patients to shelter during a bombardment."

Mme. Jeanne Madeleine de L'Epinois, also a nurse, saved her patients during two bombardments and was wounded herself. "Her presence and her attitude in the midst of danger," says *La Française*, "were for the whole staff a beautiful example of courage and sangfroid."

Mlle. Marie Clementine Deletete, a postmistress and telegraph girl at Houplines, declined to leave her post in spite of bombardment and occupation by the Germans. She, like the others, was wounded in the course of duty.

When one of the instructors in the Government navigation school at Charleston, S. C., was compelled to leave, a woman, Mrs. Charlotte S. Patten, of Maine, took the helm, and is now teaching beginners in nautical science. Mrs. Patten is the widow of a sea captain and for fifteen years lived on board a ship. After the death of her husband she continued her life on the sea on board a ship captained by her son-in-law.

With the Wadsworthians

(*Continued from page 209*)

they represent any voting precinct in 1915 or 1917?"

MR. LITTLE: "Does it represent any voting figures cast in New York or anywhere else?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "Yes; it represents very faithfully about the proportion."

MR. LITTLE: "Why not give the vote?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "I have the vote."

MR. BLANTON: "The reason I object is that 500,000 people could come in here and make figures like that that would go nowhere."

THE CHAIRMAN: "You are entitled, in my mind, to use any kind of illustration that you think is proper to represent your idea. This is nothing more than a set of figures promulgated by yourself to demonstrate your idea?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "Yes; absolutely."

THE CHAIRMAN: "You don't intend to convey to the committee that this is a precinct or that these are the actual votes?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "Absolutely not."

THE CHAIRMAN: "Simply as a matter of illustration and nothing else; that is right, is it?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "That is right."

MR. BLANTON: "I have no objection if it is just that."

If They Had They Would Have

MR. LITTLE: "Your theory is that if somebody had voted that way that would show how they voted the second time, isn't that it?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "I have merely shown here—"

MR. LITTLE: "I would like for you to answer the question. Isn't that all there is to it?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "It is really a mathematical demonstration."

MR. LITTLE: "You have collected some figures to show that if the people had voted that way that is the way they voted?"

MR. EICHELBERGER: "Yes; that is all. I have shown here that the only fair thing to compare is the suffrage and socialist gain, if they had voted that way in these elections."

Thereupon mean Mr. Blanton, of Texas, summed up the whole situation thus:

"The only thing, I don't think the committee has time to devote to any such utter foolishness."

A Last Laugh

A tram-car in England was hopelessly overcrowded, and several people, who had achieved the upper deck, were transgressing all regulations by standing.

"Now, then," called out the girl conductor, with emphasis, "you can't stand on top."

"Well," said one literalist, smiling blandly as he peered down the steps, "we are standing whether we can or not."

The girl answered nothing, but promptly pressed a button. The car jumped forward, and the literalist involuntary took a seat on the floor.

"There," said the girl, apparently in complete good humor, quoting the barrister in a famous play, "you think you can, but you can't."

Take Your Town Off the Market

MISS HILDA LOINES,
Chairman Food Production Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

THE unit idea is a part of the program of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Food Production Committee. Every self-contained town which can raise and distribute and conserve food enough for its own inhabitants will be doing just that much to ameliorate two conditions—the scarcity of food and the congestion of traffic.

The new chairman of the National Food Production Committee is Miss Hilda Loines, who is also general secretary of the National Farm and Garden Association. Miss Loines has taken over this work at the earnest instance of Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, the former chairman of the National Suffrage Committee on Agriculture. Mrs. Rogers is also treasurer of the National and could not continue in her dual capacity. She has consented to strengthen Miss Loines's hands by going on the official board of the advisory council of the Woman's Land Army of America.

All of the organizations represented on this council are advocating the use of women's labor in the fields. There are, they say, women already trained for farm work and women ready to be trained in sufficient numbers to make up a large part of the shortage in labor, which is the farmer's obstacle to greater production.

These two plans—the furnishing of woman's agricultural labor and the unifying of local food production centres—are phases of the up-to-date program of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

THE latest bulletin which has gone forth to every state suffrage association's food production committee of the National reads:

"Shortage of food, shortage of transportation, shortage of labor confront us today. How are we best to meet these conditions? What can suffragists do to help during the coming year?

PRODUCE AND PRESERVE!

"Take your town off the market. Raise enough vegetables for every man, woman and child in your community, and save transportation space.

"Cultivate your own garden.

"Help the farmer whose men have been drafted, by organizing units of women for farm labor. The Advisory Council of the Woman's Land Army of America is now recruiting women for this work.

"Where advisable, start a community garden with a canning kitchen. Use your surplus for the hospitals, Red Cross, etc.

"Teachers, college students, and seasonal trade workers will be available for summer work on the farms. They proved their value in New York State in 1917. Think what women in England have done! Shall American women prove less resourceful?"

MISS LOINES, the new chairman, is an experienced organizer of woman's farm labor. For the past twelve years she has been a part of the Women's National Agricultural and Horticultural Association, now renamed the Farm and Garden Association. Its ideals have been co-operation among all women engaged in farming or gardening, encouragement of school and vacant lot gardens, and the bringing together of supply and demand for farm labor. Successful conferences have been held at Ambler, Pa., in 1914, New York in 1915 and Boston in 1916.

All this effort has built up an actual working force of trained women. It has been a line of national preparedness whose value comes to the fore at this crisis, a nucleus for a nation-wide army of women in farm service. With their successful record of thousands of war gardens achieved last year, the Suffrage Food Production Committee has strongly re-enforced this organization.

AN effort to provide a bureau for supplying woman labor to the farmer has been begun. Miss Loines made her start in this direction in the New York granges and several New York state practical farmers who used woman farm laborers in 1917 testify to the satisfactory character of their work. Mr. George T. Powell of Ghent, New York, used women on his fruit farm. Mr. James Wood, president of the Bedford Farmers' Club, says that the women in the Mt. Kisco unit were efficient, intelligent and steadfast. Mr. Curtis, manager of the Westchester Farm Bureau, said publicly that he has not received a single complaint of these women from the farmers.

A SERVICEABLE work-dress for the farmer is a matter of evolution. It must leave the body free—have no loose ends to drag in the mud or catch in farm machinery, and be a protection from the weather. Such a costume is here shown. It was designed by Mrs. C. M. Ingersoll, formerly an editor of Vogue. It is a light cotton twill in khaki color on the lines of a riding dress. This particular costume is on sale at Best's, in Fifth Avenue, New York. The costume without shoes can be purchased for a little less than $10 and with Boy Scout shoes for $15.

The shoes shown in the picture cost $6.50 and are of the dark brown Krome leather, a waterproof leather which needs no polish and is cleaned with saddle soap. The uppers are of antelope hide and the soles of elk. The puttees are of canvas.

The Book Stall

A Batch of Civics Books

THE preface to Beard's *American Citizenship* speaks of all recent books on civics as falling into two groups—"those that treat government as a multitude of rules already well settled" and those that "minimize the political and administrative processes by which social work of a public character is accomplished and make much of private activities."

The group of books reviewed here is only a fraction of the political and administrative group. It makes no attempt to cover books of the other type nor does it touch books on governmental reform, believing that the dynamic side of government is best taken up after the groundwork of existing institutions is covered.

A Good Working Library:

1. Beard, Charles A., and Mary Ritter: American Citizenship; Macmillan, 1917.

2. Hoxie, Charles deForest: Civics for New York State; American Book Company, 1916; or Garner, James W.: Government in the United States (with an appendix for New York State by Clarence F. Hewitt; American Book Company, 1916.

3. Stapler, Martha: Primer for Voters; National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, 1918.

4. Bryce, James: American Commonwealth (abridged and revised); Macmillan, 1917.

5. Richman, Julia, and Wallach, Mabel A.: Good Citizenship; American Book Company.

6. Guitteau, William Backus: Preparing for Citizenship; Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1916.

7. Wolfson, Arthur Mayer: Outline for Review of Civics; American Book Company, 1913.

FOR a general introduction to civics there is no book equal to Beard. It gives a broader groundwork in a more interesting way. It brings out "the great principles of government" and it leaves to others "the intricate details of political organization." It interprets government in terms of human needs and incidentally touches as no other civics book does on those respects in which government so far has fallen short of meeting those needs. This is especially true of Part 1, Human Needs and Government, which touches, under the Family, on child labor, housing and tenement work; under Civil Liberty, on free speech; under Property Rights, on the labor problem; under Political Liberty, on woman suffrage and the practical disfranchisement of the negro in certain states. In its summing up of modern problems connected with government, Beard serves as an introduction to the study of social reform; it stands midway between the books in the collection and those studies of reform which do not belong to this group. Parts II and III are on the machinery of government and the work of government.

In covering the outlines Beard leaves many details untouched and the voter who needs to be intelligently informed on these details should turn to Hoxie or to Garner.

MARTHA STAPLER'S *Primer for Voters* (National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, 1918) is the only book published so far which is a substantial help. It brings together many simple details lost in the tautology of the election laws. The chapters cover voting regulations, elections, nominations, departments and officials of local, city and state governments, and the political calendar with a supplementary chapter on the citizenship of women. Miss Stapler's book is not a civics, but it covers a subject on which civics give little help. About the main subject of civics, the division of powers, the function of legislature, executive and judiciary, etc., almost every one knows something; but about the practical matter of voting they know little.

What Shall "Made In America" Stand For?

(*Continued from page* 211)

before were busy whitewashing it inside and out, and decorating its doorway and its walls with floral designs in gay and laughing colors. And they show the patterns of the lace, singularly blending traditional ornaments with individual adaptations—the flowers of Moravia here united by conventions filtered westward from the Persia of the past through Constantinople and Turkey.

On one Sunday in December there gathered in the lecture room of which the exhibition room is a part, just about one per cent of the Czech-Slovak population of New York to hear an address by a Pittsburg artist on Slovak Art. The address was in Bohemian, and was highly technical. It was listened to with intelligent appreciation, and its few humorous touches produced spontaneous laughter.

AN American present—but indeed practically all present were American citizens—wondered, "If an address were offered here next Sunday on the rise and fall of the New England church spire, would one per cent of the people of New England origin in New York come to it and enjoy it?" "They wouldn't in New York," said her escort. "But they would in Seattle."

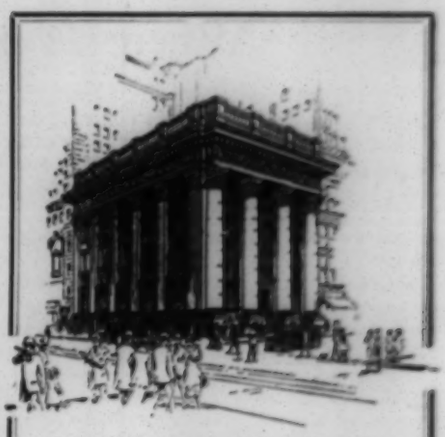
At this session I said to them:

"Every hand that wrought these embroideries or carved these utensils was directed by a controlling brain which had secreted ideas of beauty. But, by the same token, every skillfully moving hand reacted on its owner's brain, laying up beautiful ideals and the power to produce skill. And so your children have a heritage.

"If any one among you were to sell his heritage in Bohemia, and coming to America were to squander it so as to become a public charge on the American community, you would cry upon him double shame—the shame of ingratitude to his ancestors who toiled and denied themselves to amass the little fortune and the shame of ingratitude to the country which offered him opportunity and reward.

"By just as righteous a judgment is every Bohemian censurable who brings here so great an inheritance as these ideals of beauty and this skill to create beauty, and debauches it by producing badly made ugliness in a factory or buying badly made tawdriness in a store, or wearing travesties on beautiful clothing on the street.

"Plainly it is the business of the half million Czech-Slovaks in this country: First, to see to it that their patient forebears shall not have toiled in vain; and second, to insure that because of their presence here all America shall have an added perception of the appeal of beauty both to the eye and to the ear, and that in all markets of the world 'Made in America' shall not mean either made in the image of vulgarity, or made shoddily."



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

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To Women

YOUR hearts are lifted up, your hearts
That have foreknown the utter price,
Your hearts burn upward like a flame
Of splendour and of sacrifice.

For you, too, to battle go,
Not with the marching drums and cheers,
But in the watch of solitude
And through the boundless night of fears.

And not a shot comes blind with death,
And not a stab of steel is pressed
Home, but invisibly it tore,
And entered first a woman's breast.

Quoted from Lawrence Binyon's "For the Fallen," by Miss Helen Fraser in her book, "Women and War."

Where Is Your State?

IT'S a bad thing to be oversure of victory. You let up imperceptibly on that constant straining, that eternal high pressure effort that just swings the thing over to your side of the fence. It's quite as bad, of course, to believe in ultimate defeat, for then you can't get up any steam at all. But that has nothing to do with our story.

Suppose that just a little less energy had been expended in convincing doubtful congressmen before the vote was taken on January 10th?

Suppose that just *your* Legislature fails to complete the necessary three-fourths affirmative vote in the Amendment's ratification?

Do you guess what we are driving at?

Your Legislature reflects your state. Take care of the town, the county, the assembly district, and the legislature will take care of itself. And don't depend upon eleventh hour exertions. They never can and they never will take the place of a day-to-day continuous presentation of your case.

Now do you guess what we're driving at?

You see we have no false modesty. Like the truly modern woman, we have cast such encumbrances aside. Heretofore we have emphasized our great need of you. But why quibble? Your need of the *Woman Citizen* is far greater. BE HONEST—you really *can't* get along without it

BECAUSE people will read who will not listen.

BECAUSE a live weekly may enter in where flesh and blood suffragists fear to tread.

In other words, the *Woman Citizen* prepares your ground. It carries your message, with all the authority of the printed word, with all the force of reasonable assurance, week after week, into the inaccessible strongholds of conservative opposition. It should be placed in the waiting-room of every physician, every dentist, every dressmaker, hairdresser and milliner, every club, hotel and library in your town. And how about the barber-shop?

Your state will stand on the Federal Amendment exactly where it stands in support of the *Woman Citizen*. This is a demonstrable fact. Have you organized yet for our 1918 subscription campaign?

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee of Morgantown.
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston

County Chairmen

Kentucky:
Fayette County, Miss Whitney Hostetter of Lexington
Mason County, Mrs. Lillian Dodson of Maysville
City of Lexington, Mrs. W. D. Drake

Mrs. L. J. Johnson: "I feel sure Massachusetts will do her share."

Under the direction of Mrs. F. H. Colvin, the New Jersey Association has sent out subscription blanks to each of its 200 branches.

Where are you { Tennessee / Florida / Nebraska / Michigan } ?

Indiana's Conference and Board Letter for January contains an appeal for at least one new subscription from "your home town."

In the first issue of Maryland's *Woman Suffrage Bulletin* we find the following item: "If you are not a subscriber to the *Woman Citizen* you should be. No suffragist can keep closely in touch with her cause, or with the activities of women in general, without it. It is a weekly digest of what women are doing in the world."

Come On In!

Don't wait for your state to pledge. Enter your local league for the Third Premium. Write to us and we will explain.

Rules Governing the Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium

FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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Regular High School and College Preparatory Courses, Special Certificate Courses; The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Kindergarten Normal Training, Domestic Science, Business Course, Parliamentary Law.
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Greater Cleveland

(*Continued from page 208*)

It was agreed by the convention that the great task confronting them now was work for the Federal Suffrage Amendment and its ratification by the Ohio legislature.

Cleveland has set $12,000 as its budget for the present year and $4,000 of this amount was raised by Mrs. Malcolm McBride, Finance Chairman, at the luncheon given in the ball room of the Hotel Winton. Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany of New York City, who took an active part in the New York suffrage campaign, gave the address at the luncheon.

A membership drive for 80,000 members of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland was inaugurated as a feature of the convention. A splendid start has already been made, the delegate body at the convention representing an enrolled membership of 30,000.

The Official Roster for the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland for 1918 is as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Roger G. Perkins; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Walter Laffer; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Edward S. Jordan; third vice-chairman, Mrs. Charles Savage; secretary, Mrs. C. E. Kendall; assistant secretary, Mrs. Frank Muhhauser; financial secretary, Mrs. Malcolm McBride; treasurer, Mrs. Boyd Nixon; assistant treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Mallette.

In Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA voted solidly for the Federal Suffrage Amendment on January 10, which shows the States' Rights theory does not prevail in every southern state, but is more of a sectional issue. Congressman Scott Ferris participated in the debate in the House, and two of the state's congressmen, Carter and McKeown, who had formerly opposed the Amendment, changed their attitude entirely and voted for it, thus giving the state a solid delegation. Judge Ferris said:

"I do not want my party to send word to the broad prairies of the west that it is not willing to do its part in the enfranchisement of the fourteen million women of the prairies.

"Our President is trying to do his part, he is for it. Our speaker is for it. The leaders on the Republican side are for it, and the leaders on the Democratic side are for it. Some say women do not want it. Perhaps some of them do not. But it is mandatory that such of the fourteen million women who do not want it, should let it alone and not try and obstruct the rest of the fourteen million who do want it."

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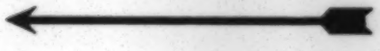

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